

An historical account of some memorable actions, particularly in Virginia

AN Historical Account OF SOME MEMORABLE ACTIONS, Particularly in Virginia, BY Sir THOMAS GRANTHAM, Kt.

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AN Historical Account OF SOME MEMORABLE ACTIONS, Particularly in Virginia; ALSO Against the Admiral of Algier, and in the East Indies: Performed for the Service of his Prince and Country, BY SIR THOMAS GRANTHAM, KNIGHT, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY R. A. BROCK, ESQUIRE, Secretary Virginia Historical Society.

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PREFACE.

a. m.?. Mar. 21, 1917.

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At a meeting of the Joint Library Committee of the Legislature of Virginia, held February 18, 1882, Colonel Sherwin McRae, the Librarian, presented the following report concerning the book now reprinted:

“The volume containing ‘ The Memorable Actions of Sir Thomas Grantham, Particularly in Virginia, ’ is for the Library a most fortunate acquisition; throwing much light, as it does, on a part of the history of Virginia on which historians and scholars differ. This merit alone would demand its purchase, but in addition, there is good reason to believe that this copy which the Library possesses is the only one in existence This fact (if so), independently of the intrinsic worth of the book, greatly increases its money value.”

After the reading of the above, the Committee heard the application of the publisher for the privilege of reprinting, and unanimously passed the following resolution, which limits the edition to one hundred copies; but as the minutes were not written immediately, the Secretary has failed to note that the publisher was allowed discretion iv in that matter, to the extent necessary to secure himself from loss:

“Leave was granted Mr. Carlton McCarthy to take from the Library the rare book entitled ‘ The Memorable Actions of Sir Thomas Grantham, 1716,’ and to print therefrom one hundred copies, upon condition that he return the book in good order, and give the Library ten of the copies so printed.”

True copy from Journal of Joint Library Committee, February 18, 1882.

SHERWIN McRAE, *Assistant and Acting Librarian.*

INTRODUCTION.

The original of the little tract, which is herewith for the first time reprinted, is in the Library of the State of Virginia, for which it was recently purchased in the city of New York. Upon the tract the critical bibliographer Sabin thus comments: “A very rare piece. I have

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only seen one copy.” (Dictionary of Books relating to America, No. 28,323.) It is the judgment of Colonel Sherwin McRae, the State Librarian, who has given the matter careful investigation, that the copy in his custody and that noted by Sabin are one and the same, and that it is in all probability the only copy in America. The tract is mentioned by Lowndes (Manual of Bibliography), who ascribes to the same author, also, “The Prisoner against the Prelate, or a Dialogue between the Common Gaol and the Cathedral of London, 1650. 8vo.”

Allibone (Dictionary of Authors) gives the following only as the productions of Sir Thomas Grantham: “The Prisoner against the Prelate, 1650; Christianismus and Primivitus, 1678, folio; other theological works, 1644–80.” The present tract, aside from its rarity, is of interest and value in the novel details which it furnishes of one of the most memorable episodes in the early history of Virginia—that popular uprising known as Bacon's Rebellion.

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The leader in this movement was Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., a member of the distinguished English family of the name, and whose life gave no uncertain assurance of his noble heritage.

Scarcely thirty years of age, possessed of ample fortune, learned, eloquent, invested with the honorable station of Councillor, popular with all classes, a happy husband and father, his patriotism and philanthropy cannot justly be questioned. He had all to lose and nothing to gain by opposing the existing authorities. His oratorical powers are strikingly evidenced in the lofty declaration quoted in the tract (pp. 12, 13), which is a noble vindication, as well, of the purity of his motives.

Virginia groaned beneath the accumulated oppressions of Charles the Second and his insatiate minions. The profligate monarch found a fitting viceroy in the choleric and uncompromising Berkeley, who gives infamous testimony to his own character in his

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memorable reply to an inquiry of the English Council: "I thank God there are no free-schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these three hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God keep us from both!"*

* Hening's Statutes at Large, vol. ii, p. 511.

To the intolerable grievances of the Colonists, was added another, imminently vital, in their defenceless surrender by the Governor to Indian massacre. Denied protection by him, they had no recourse but in revolt. They found a leader in Bacon, who had an immediate stimulant in the murder by the savages of his overseer and a favorite servant, at his plantation near Richmond, on the stream still known as Bacon Quarter Branch. vii Bacon, having subdued the savages and convoked an Assembly (which by enactment reformed many abuses), suddenly died from disease occasioned by exposure—supreme in the affections of the people, and in the plenitude of his power.

With the death of their gifted and heroic leader, and the threatened approach of a force sent from England for their reduction, the rebellion subsided and the insurgents dispersed, to be hunted down and relentlessly punished by the vindictive Berkeley. The prisons were filled with the unfortunate patriots, their estates were confiscated, and twenty-three were executed. The virulence of Berkeley seemed to gather strength with each execution, and it was urged of him that he "would have hanged half the country if they had let him alone."* At last, the Assembly interposed to arrest his blood-thirsty vengeance, at the extent of which, even his selfish and hypocritical master, Charles the Second, was horror-stricken, and was heard to say "that old fool had hanged more men in that naked country than he had done for the murder of his father."†

* T. M.'s Account in Force's Tracts, vol. i, p. 24; Burke, vol. ii, p. 208.

† Ibid.

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For details of Bacon's Rebellion, the reader is referred to the following original narratives in Force's Tracts, vol. i:

The Beginning, Progress, and Conclusion of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia in the year 1675 and 1676. Washington: Printed by Peter Force. 1835. Pp. 26.

An Account of Our Late Troubles in Virginia, written in 1676, by Mrs. An. Cotton, of Q. Creeke. Published from the original manuscript, in the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, of 12 September, 1804. Washington: Printed by Peter Force. 1835. Pp. 12.

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A List of those that have been Executed for the Late Rebellion in Virginia, by Sir William Berkeley, Governor of the Colony. Copied from the original manuscript (Harleian collection, codex 6845, page 54) in the library of the British Museum, London, by Robert Greenhow, Esq., of Virginia. Washington: Printed by Peter Force. 1835. Pp. 4.

A Narrative of the Indian and Civil Wars in Virginia, in years 1675 and 1676. Published from the original manuscript in the first volume (second series) of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Boston: Printed by John Elliott, No. 5 Court street. 1814. Pp. 48. (This manuscript is now in the Collections of the Virginia Historical Society.)

See also Hening's Statutes, vol. ii; Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, vol. ix, 4th series (Aspinwall Papers), pp. 162–187; Bancroft's History of the United States; and the several histories of Virginia.

There are also in the State Library of Virginia, copious extracts from the Public Record Office of Great Britain, relating to the period, furnished by W, Noël Sainsbury, Esq.

R. A. BROCK.

Richmond, *March 7, 1882.*

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An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF SOME Memorable Actions, Particularly in VIRGINIA;
ALSO Against the Admiral of *Algier*, and in the *East Indies*: Perform'd for the Service of his
Prince and Country, BY S r Thomas Grantham, K t

*The Winning of Honour, is but the Revealing of Man's Virtue and Worth, without
Disadvantage.*

Bac. Essays.

LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*. MDCCXVI.

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THE Memorable Actions OF S r *Thomas Grantham*.

AS the Dictates of Nature are of Force sufficient for securing the Safety of Particular Beings, and available enough, without the Assistance of any other Motives, for Self-Defence and Preservation: So the Ties we are under, from the Relation which we bear to Communities, and as we all are link'd together in Society, engage our Care for their Defence, and our Concern for their Welfare. Both the Country where we Live, and the Prince that does Protect us, claim from us a particular Regard for their Interest A 2 and 4 and Happiness; which if we neglect, as far as we are able, to promote; we necessarily fall short of our Duty, and those Civil Obligations, to which the Laws of Obedience and Loyalty, and of Society engage us.

Upon which Account it was, that I here have undertaken to publish some of those Transactions, which a long Time have lain dormant; and which could not easily be kept silent, without a shameful Neglect, both of the Favours Sir *Thomas Grantham* receiv'd from the Bounty of his Sovereign, for the Service perform'd in his Plantation of *Virginia*; and also of the Generous Returns made to him by the Honourable Company of Merchants

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Trading to the *East-Indies*, for his Conduct and Success in Reducing of *Bombay*. For tho' the private Satisfaction that flows from every worthy Deed, is a Recompence endearing to each Brave and Honest Mind; yet the Benevolence they showed to there Publick Undertakings, was an additional Reward to the unseen inward Delight, and made the Actions pregnant with a Treble Happiness of Pleasure, and of Profit and Renown; as will appear by the following History and Account. In

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In the Year, therefore, 1672, Sir *Thomas* being bound on a Voyage for *Virginia*, as Captain of the Ship *Edward and Jane*, he obtain'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, Protection for some of his Men: Of which this is the Copy.

JAMES Duke of *York* and *Albany*, Earl of *Ulster*, Lord High-Admiral of *ENGLAND* and *IRELAND*, Constable of *Dover* -Castle, Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, and Governor of *Portsmouth*, &c.

YOU, are not to Impress into His Majesty's Service, any of the Twelve Men hereunder nam'd belonging to the Ship Edward and Jane, Burthen about 240 Tons, whereof Thomas Grantham, One of my Guard, is Commander; which is bound on a Voyage to Virginia. Given under my Hand and Seal, on Board the 6 the Prince, this 25 th of JUNE, 1672.

To all Commanders of His Majesty's Ships. and all Others whom it may concern.

JAMES.

But, after this, having One of his Men impress by a Fireship, he obtain'd his Release, by an Order from Prince *Rupert*; which is as follows.

Prince *RUPERT*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Cumberland*, Vice-Admiral of *England*, and Governor of the Royal Castle and Honour of *Windsor*, &c.

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BY Virtue of the Power and Authority to Me given by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and confirmed by His Majesty, These are to require you forthwith to Discharge George Robins, belonging to the Ship Edward and Jane of London, whereof Thomas Grantham is Commander, bound on a Voyage to Virginia for His Majesty's jesty's 7 Service; whom you have lately impress'd. Hereof you are not to fail. Given under my Hand and Seal at Whitehall, the 5 th Day of August, 1672.

To the Commander of His Majesty's Fire-Ship the Truelove.

RUPERT.

Upon this he proceeded, by the Blessing of God, on his intended Voyage: And having happily arriv'd, after some Time, at *Virginia*; he address'd himself to the Governor thereof, Sir *William Berkley*, who receiv'd him with several Marks of Friendship and Esteem; and as a Token of the great Confidence he had in his Fidelity and Valour, he appointed him Admiral of a Fleet of Ships, consisting of 25 Sail, for their Safe and Prosperous Conduct Home: His Majesty being then engag'd in a dangerous and bloody War with the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*.

In the Time of this Sir *William*, it was, that *Oliver* subdued the Colony of *Virginia*: Tho', to the immortal Honour of the Loyalty of the Place, it was the last of all the King's Dominions, that submitted to the Usurpation, and the first that 8 that cast it off. For the Governor caus'd the King to be proclaim'd there, before he return'd for *England*. The Commission he gave Sir *Thomas* then, was this: *Viz.*

By the Governor, and Captain-General of *Virginia*.

WHereas *I* have receiv'd Command from his most Sacred Majesty, in his Royal Letters dated the 10 th of March, in the 24 th year of His Majesty's Reign, That during these Times of Danger, occasion'd by this present War with the States-General of the United Provinces, *I* should not permit any Ships to depart from hence, but on the 24 th of March, June, and

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September; and that during their Stay here, and their Voyage home, I should appoint some of the Ablest Commanders, to Order and Direct the Fleet under their Charge, until such Time as they shall either meet with some of His Majesty's Ships of War in the Soundings, or shall arrive in some Port of England, there to expect further Orders. Now, know you all, whom these under may concern; that I, Sir William Berkley, Kt. Governor, and Captain-General of Virginia, out of the Confidence I have in the Valour and good Conduct of you, Captain Thomas Grantham, do hereby, according to His Majesty's Commands, and the Power thereof, constitute and appoint you Admiral of the Fleet now to Sail; hereby giving you full Power and Authority, as Admiral, to Command the said Fleet; in His Majesty's Name requiring you to obey and observe such Orders and Instructions, as I shall give you. And I do hereby straitly command and require all inferior Officers, and Masters of Ships and Vessels now to Sail, to be from time to time obedient to you, as Admiral; and so far as the Wind and Weather will permit them, to observe such Orders, as shall by you and your Inferior Officers be thought fit for your greatest Security, and are according to His Majesty's Commands, and my Instrucions, grounded thereon; as you, and they, and every of them, will answer the contrary to His Majesty, and upon the Forfeiture of your several Bonds. Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, this 2 d Day of April, 1673.

William Berkley. B Arri-

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Arriving therefore in *England* in good time, with the Ships under his Care, he embark'd again in the Year 1676. for *Virginia*, in the Ship *Concord*, Burthen 500 Tonns, with near 50 Men. The Name of the Ship seem'd to be given providentially, and as an Omen of that peaceable and friendly Settlement, to which the Country was reduc'd by his prevailing Mediation. For Civil Faction and Rebellion was so far advanc'd when he came there, that a Subversion of the Government was very dangerously threatned, and the Incendiaries were grown to such a Pitch of Mutiny and Disturbance, that nothing could either allay, or appease them.

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Their Restless Tempers were inflam'd on these Accounts: *Viz.* The Disturbance of the *Indians*; the Restraint of their Trade by *English* Acts of Parliament; the ill Usage the Planters met with in Exchange of their Tobacco for other Commodities; and the Dividing the Colony into Proprieties, contrary to the Original Charters; and the Charges of Relieving themselves from those Grants. Which various Complaints Colonel *Nathaniel Bacon* observing, he thereupon insinuated himself into the Affections of the Discontented; and sends for a Commission to the Governor to head the Men against the *Indians*. But the Governor refus'd it; and order'd him to be proclaim'd a Rebel, if he refus'd to come to him. After this, *Bacon* came with 600 Men arm'd; and the Governor not finding himself powerful enough to resist him, sign'd his Commission; but as soon as he was gone, issued out a Proclamation of Rebellion against him. Whereupon *Bacon* and his Men, instead of Marching against the *Indians*, turn'd their Arms against such of their own Country as should oppose them. Their Demands were so insulting, and their Pretensions so exorbitant, that neither Reason could mitigate, nor Authority curb them.

Bacon, therefore, and *Lawrence*, were the chief Ringleaders of this Tumult and Disturbance; and they, with the rest of their daring Accomplices, forc'd the Governor, and most of the Council and Principal Inhabitants, to fly for Safety to a Place call'd *Accomack*, on the *North* Side of *Cape-Henry*.

Nathaniel Bacon publish'd Two Declarations; one to the People of *Accomack*, and the other to those of *Virginia*; inciting B 2 citing 12 both of them to an open Insurrection.

In the First, He animates the People to a High Resentment of those Grievous Oppressions they lay under from the Government of Sir *William Berkley*; because he acted beyond his Power and Commission; and that they had been successful in their War against him. In the Second, to the Inhabitants of *Virginia*, he begins with this High Strain of his Innocence, and the Justice of their Cause.

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"If Virtue be a Sin; if Piety be "Guilt; if all the Principles of Morality, "and Goodness, and Justice be perverted; "we must confess, that those "who are call'd Rebels, may be in Danger "of those high Imputations, those "loud and severe Bulls, which would affright "Innocency, and render the Defence "of our Brethren, and the Enquiry "into our sad and heavy Oppressions, "Treason. But if there be (as sure there "is) a just God to appeal to; if Religion "and Justice be a Sanctuary here; if "to plead the Cause of the Oppress'd; if "sincerely to aim at the Publick Good, "without any Reservation, or By-Interest; "if to stand in the Gap, after so much "Blood 13 "Blood of our Dear Brethren bought and "sold; if after the Loss of a great Part of "His Majesty's Colony, deserted and dispeopl'd, "and freely to part with our "Lives and Estates, to endeavour to save "the Remainder, be Treason; Let God "and the World judge, and the Guilty "die. But since we cannot find in our "Hearts One single Spot of Rebellion and "Treason, or that we have in any manner "aim'd at the Subversion of the Settld "Government, or attempting the "Person of any, either Magistrate, or "Private Man; notwithstanding the several "Reproaches and Threats of some, "who for sinister Ends were disaffected to "Us, and censure our Just and Honest "Designs.— Let Truth be bold; and "all the World know the Real Foundation "of our Pretended Guilt.

After this, he taxes the Governor, Sir *William*, with Caballing, and Mysterious Designs; with Promoting the *Indians* to Employments, the Neglect of Trade, and of the Arts and Sciences. And accuses him for Expending the Publick Treasure upon his Favourites; for Protecting the *Indians*, who are Enemies to the King and Country, and are Thieves and Robbers, and 14 and have Ammunition and Fire-Arms allow'd them, contrary to Law: And that he himself had monopoliz'd the Beaver Trade, in Opposition to the Settlement.

And then concludes, That he, and his Adherents, unanimously desire to present their sad and heavy Grievances to His most Sacred Majesty, and Parliament of *England*, as their Refuge and Sanctuary; where they know, that all their Causes will be impartially heard, and equal Justice administred to all People.

And whereas the Rebels continu'd their Trade in Tobacco, notwithstanding the Laws of the Colony to the contrary, and the Governor's Publick Prohibitions; the said Governor therefore order'd this Proclamation following to be publish'd.

By the Governor, and Captain-General of *Virginia*.

WHereas I have heretofore issu'd forth, and publish'd several Proclamations, thereby strictly forbidding all Persons whatsoever, as well Masters of Ships, Mariners, Merchants, as Factors residing in this 15 this Countrey, and such as come this Year into this Countrey, as Others, from all manner of Trading, or Dealing in any sort with those in Rebellion; which Proclamations and Prohibitions have not hitherto been directly observed: But that on the contrary, several Persons have dispos'd of Goods on Shore, purchas'd Tobacco to considerable Quantities, and procur'd several Hogsheads of Tobacco to be put on Board several Ships; whereby the Rebels are encourag'd, and enabl'd to persist and continue in Rebellion against his Loyal and Liege People, greatly prejudic'd and disbearten'd in their Estates and Loyalty; for that those in Rebellion and Wavering from their Allegiance, have by that means the sole Opportunity of Serving themselves in the Disposal and Securing their Tobacco, and Furnishing themselves with Goods and Necessaries; whilst those truly Loyal are forc'd from their Houses and Plantations, and their Estates seized, robb'd, and taken away. All which such Trading, Dealing, or Handling, is directly prejudicial to the King's most Sacred Majesty's Country, and is in it self Rebellious and Traiterous. I do

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I do therefore this once more, by this my Proclamation, not only reinforce my former Proclamations, prohibiting all such Trade; but again strictly forbid all Persons whatsoever, from any such Trading or Dealing whatsoever, with any Persons on the Western Shore in Virginia, and also from Receiving any Tobacco on Shore, or Taking any Tobacco whatsoever on Board any Ship, or other Vessel, in order to be transported out of this Country, during the Continuance of this Rebellion, except by my especial Leave and License in Writing, under my Hand for the same; upon the Pains and Penalties of being

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deem'd, held and esteem'd, as Rebels and Traytors to His most Sacred Majesty; for that the same is of Necessity a Nursing, Maintaining, and Strengthening the Rebellion on foot. Given under my Hand in York River, this 25th Day of December 1676. and in the 28th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the II^d. whom God preserve.

WILLIAM BERKLEY.

To all Magistrates and Officers Civil and Military, and all other His Majesty's Liege People; who are strictly Commanded to Publish the same by this Original, or a true Copy thereof.
This

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This the Governor thought necessary for Reducing the Rebels to some Exigences and Straits, and thereby to hearken more easily to Terms of Peace and Accommodation.

In the Time of the Rebellion, Sir *Thomas* receiv'd a Letter from Mr. *Richard Lawrence*, One of the Rebels, to this Effect. 'That the Good Subjects of *Virginia* '(as he call'd them; tho' then they 'were in open Rebellion) were grievously 'oppress'd, and had taken up Arms for 'their own Defence, and that of His Majesty's 'Plantation. And desir'd, that he 'would not condemn them as guilty of 'the horrid Crimes of Treason and Rebellion, 'which they from their very Souls 'abhor'd more than their Enemies. He urg'd to him likewise, 'That the Governor's 'Commission was expir'd, and voided 'by his own Act: And that if He, 'and the rest of the Commanders of 'Ships, would not stand *Neuter*, they 'would burn all the Tobacco, as they 'had formerly done: And that the Burning 'of the present Crop, would heighten 'the Value of the next. C To

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To this Letter, he immediately return'd this Answer. 'That nothing but a speedy 'Repentance could free him, and his 'Friends, and the Country from inevitable 'Ruin: Which the Governor was very 'willing to prevent, by extending to 'them his Mercy, as far as it was consistent 'with his Honour and Safety. And 'that his Commission was so far

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from being 'expir'd, that the King was Extending 'his Power, and Sending him more large 'Instructions. That as for himself, and 'the rest of the Commanders, they durst 'not disobey the Governor's Commands, 'lest they should incur the high Displeasure 'of his Majesty at their Return; who 'would also doubtless be very much incens'd 'at the Loss of his Customs, by 'their Impoverishing the Country; and 'the Merchants also, by the Loss of their 'Trade, would unanimously solicit the 'Punishment of all those, who were the 'turbulent Promoters of it. And at last subscrib'd himself,

Your very Loving Friend, (As far as my Allegiance to my King, and my Duty to my Governor will permit,)

THO. GRANTHAM. And

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And therefore, as he was not unmindful of his Duty to his Prince, so neither was he forgetful of that Kindness which he ow'd his Fellow-Subjects: And therefore employ'd his most sedulous Care and Interest, to promote that Tranquility and Good Understanding betwixt the Governor and the Rebels, that the Country, and its Inhabitants, might not be brought to utter Misery and Desolation. Nor could he think of any Method more conducive towards the Accomplishing this Good Design, than to perswade the Governor to Meekness, and the People to Submission. For, as an unrelenting Temper in Sir *William*, would be apt to harden them in their Obstinacy, and render them desperate, while they thought their Crimes unpardonable; so their Inclination of Harkning to any Amicable Proposals, would be apt to soften the Governor into Kindness, and assuage his Anger and Resentment. And therefore, he perswaded them not to be led away by Evil Counsellors, nor to run the Hazard of Destroying both their Souls, and Bodies, and Estates; which are the common and most dire Effects of Sedition and Rebellion. C 2 For

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For, after his Arrival in *York*-River, he immediately went to *Portopatank*, where he heard the Rebels were assembled; and near Mr. *Pate's* House he met with the principal

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Ringleaders, to whom he address'd himself to this Effect. 'What, 'Gentlemen, are you going to your Ruin 'headlong? Are you quite berest of all 'Sense of Duty, and Self-Preservation? 'Have neither the Staple Laws of Nature, 'nor those Fundamental Rules of 'your Country, any Influence upon you; 'that your Obstinacy thus blinds you? 'Have you not yet heard what numerous 'Forces are coming from *England*, to suppress 'your tumultuous Proceedings? And 'that without an immediate Submission, 'your Fate will be inevitable, and your 'Safety entirely shipwreck'd? Hearken 'therefore to the Tenders of Peace, before 'it is too late: Consult, like Men of 'Sense, your own Felicity; and quietly 'lay down your Arms; lest by persisting 'in this open Hostility, you force them at 'last to be sheath'd in your own 'Bowels.

And by the Blessing of God upon this Advice, which was attended with some severe Threats, the Civil Breach was clos'd be- I 21 between them, and the Animosities at last expir'd.

About this Time, he receiv'd a kind and sensible Letter from Mr. *Milner*; which, because it is not long, shall be transcrib'd.

SIR,

YOU have undertaken a Work, that will speak your everlasting Fame and Glory; the Consolidating our sad Differences, Preventing the Sword and Famine, with other Horrors, that, gaping, were ready to swallow up this miserable Country. The Service you will do herein to the Almighty, to our Dread Sovereign, the Governor, and the Country, will make you honourably spoken of throughout the World. I have only to add, that since now, as I hope, it will appear by the whole Series of my Actions, my Life and Fortune are both Shipp'd off with the Governor and his Friends; if therefore I may be thought worthy to advise, I shall leave to your serious Consideration; That, if you think good, the Honourable Governor be perswaded to proceed by the same Method His Majesty did at his Restoration, by a Declaration from Bredagh. Such a one here from his Honour,

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would abundantly settle the Minds of Hundreds, that are at present amus'd, and at a full Stand. All I add is, That Mercy and Indemnity were ever yet a greater Friend to Peace, than Severity, tho' Justice were on the same Side. I beseech you to dispatch the Bearer back, left I am forc'd to come single, and then render my self incapable of doing that Service to the Honourable Governor, which is design'd by

Your Faithful Servant,

Jan. 6. 1676.

Geo. Milner.

The Governor was pleas'd to manage his Proceedings, according to the Rules of this Advice. And therefore, tho' some of those who animated the Faction were put to Death; and *Bacon* died of the Lousy Evil; yet others, who submitted themselves, were receiv'd into Favour and Protection. And to these the following Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity was administred by Sir *Thomas*. 'I A. B.

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'I A. B. do willingly and heartily declare, 'that I know, and in my Conscience 'believe, *Richard Lawrence*, and 'many others with him, to be in open Rebellion 'against the King's most Sacred 'Majesty, and against the Right Honourable 'the Governor of *Virginia*, and the 'good establish'd Laws and Peace of this 'Colony of *Virginia*. Which Rebellion 'I do from my Heart abhor and detest, 'and do therefore most willingly, freely, 'and from my Heart swear my full Allegiance 'to the King's most Excellent Majesty; 'and that I will with my Life, and 'whole Estate, serve and obey the Right 'Honourable the Governor, and obey all 'such Magistrates and Officers, as he shall 'from time to time appoint over me; and 'with them, or any of them, use my utmost 'Endeavour to my Life's End, to 'take, seize, kill and destroy, all such 'Persons whatsoever, as either now are, 'or hereafter shall be in such Rebellion

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as 'is recited. This Oath I do most heartily, 'freely, and willingly take, in the 'Presence of Almighty God. So help me God. When

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When all these Uproars were at an end, and the Government settl'd on its old Basis of Tranquility and Peace, he return'd for *England*; and acquainted His Majesty with the welcome News of Reducing the Rebels to their Duty, and Fixing the Governor in his Power and Command. All which was perform'd with no less Management, than apparent Hazard of his Life. For which Signal Service, His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to bestow upon him a Noble Gift, as a Token of his Princely Kindness to his Loyalty and Good Offices.

In the Year 1676, he proceeded again on on a Voyage to *Virginia*, in the same Ship *Concord*, with about 50 Men, including Passengers, and only 22 Guns. And failing forward to about 120 Leagues beyond the Land's-End, was attack'd by one *Canary*, a *Spanish* Renegado, and Admiral of the King of *Algiers*, in a New Ship of 48 Guns call'd the *New Rose*, and having on Board more than 600 Men. From whence afterwards arose the *English* Proverb of a *Canary-Bird*, signifying a Rogue. His Bravery for the Defence of his Ship, was as remarkable, as his Persidiousness had been to the Christian Faith: And it was his 25 his Courage and Resolution that gain'd him that High Post in his Earthly Master's Service, whatever Cowardice and Means he had betray'd unto his Heavenly.

This Fight happen'd upon *Thursday* the 25th of *October*; which was extreme desperate and bloody on both Sides. When they came up with one another, *Canary* hal'd him; and pretending to be his Friend, told him the Name of his Ship was the *Rupert*. He answer'd him, He did not believe him. *Canary* then commanded him to hoist out his Boat, and come on Board: Which he refus'd; and bad him come on Board him; which he told him he would do speedily. This being in the Evening, he prepar'd himself for a Fight the next Morning. At which Time hoisting his Top-Sails, he came up to Sir *Thomas*, on his Larboard-Quarter; and letting fly a Red Swallow-Tail Flag at Main-Top-Mast-Head, he fir'd a Shot at him, and commanded him to strike to the King of *Algiers*, and Admiral *Canary*; Which he refusing,

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he came along his Broad Side, and fir'd his Great Guns at him, with a Volley of Small Shot. He return'd him the like Salute. And this was done twice on both Sides. After this D he 26 he grappl'd with Sir *Thomas* his Mizon-Chains, fir'd his Great Guns, and mann'd his Decks, and put him to a close Fight. But in two Hours time, by God's Assistance, Sir *Thomas* beat him off twice or thrice. He shot down the Mizon-Yard, fir'd the Mizon-Sail, burnt down the Mizon-Mast, and putting all abaft on Fire, Sir *Thomas* was forc'd down into the great Cabin, when every Man in that Quarter was either kill'd or wounded, but himself; resolving rather to burn, than to be taken.

From the great Cabin, Sir *Thomas* made a Sign to those in the Fore-Castle, to Sally out at the same time with him; whereby they kill'd several, and forc'd others into the Sea, and aboard their Ship. He then endeavour'd to get away; but having fasten'd his Spritsail Top-Mast to Sir *Thomas* 's Main-Bowling-Bridle, he kept him fast: And as often as he sent up his Men, One by One, to the Boltsprit to get clear, Sir *Thomas* his Men shot them down; and prevented also his extinguishing his Fore-yard, which hung over Sir *Thomas* his Ship's Poop, all on Fire. But at last his Fore-Sail, Masts and Yards being all in a Light Flame, he was cut loose, and 27 and about Twelve at Noon they parted. Sir *Thomas* stood after him till it was dark, but was not unwilling to lose Sight of him notwithstanding. In this Fight, Sir *Thomas* had 21 Seamen and Passengers kill'd and wounded.

And, after this, making a Safe Voyage Outward, and Home, he related the whole Matter to the King; who, in Consideration of so Noble an Exploit, rewarded him according to his Royal Bounty, with a very Valuable Gold Chain and Medal. Nor were the Owners of the Ship unmindful of this Proof of his Ability and Conduct; and therefore they agreed to make this following Order.

Mr. KENT,

WE, the Owners of the Ship Concord, do agree, and order you, in Consideration of the extraordinary Managing the Fight against the Turks, this last Voyage by Captain

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Grantham, *to lay out, and buy Plate to the Value of Forty Pounds. Which Plate is to be engraven with Two Turks Heads, and written, The Gift of the said Owners: Which are to be carried in the said Ship, D 2 as 28 as long as the Captain goes to Sea. Subscrib'd by Us this 27 th of August, 1679.*

For Richard Booth and Self,

Samuel Story.

For John Lenton and Self,

Fran. Kempe.

Arthur Bailey.

Matt. Meriton.

George Baker.

Thurst. Withnell.

The Relation of this Engagement was also publish'd in the *Gazette*, Thursday, *December* 5th. 1678.

Nor were these Remarkable Instances of Bounty the sole Reward he receiv'd from His Majesty and the Owners; but the King was likewise pleas'd to appoint him Keeper of his *Busby* -Park. And what was kinder, as a Testimony of his Special Favour, he recommended him by a Special Mandate, under the Signet and Sign Manual, to the Governor and Company of Mer- 29 Merchants Trading to the *East-Indies*. It run thus.

CHARLES R.

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TRusty, and Well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas our Trusty and Well-beloved Captain Thomas Grantham has given Eminent Proofs of his absolute Courage and Loyalty upon several Occasions, which deserve to receive all fitting Encouragement: We have thought fit, as a Mark of our Favour to him, hereby to recommend him in a most particular manner to you; that he, and his Ship which he intends to build, may be entertain'd by you, according to your usual Practice in your Trade to the East-Indies. And so not doubting of your ready Compliance herein, which we shall take in very good part, 30 part, We bid you Farewel. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the Third Day of March, 168½. in the Four and Twentieth Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command, CONWAY.

After the Ship was built and finish'd, Burthen 816 Ton, and carrying 300 Men, His Majesty, with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and several of the Principal Nobility, did him the Honour of Coming Aboard on Her at *Deptford*, and receiv'd from him an Entertainment. And His Majesty having at that time nam'd the Ship *Charles the Second*, conferr'd upon him the Honour of Knighthood, *Feb. 18. 168#*.

After this he receiv'd his Orders from the *East-India* Company; which were these. *Com-*

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Commission and Instructions, given by the Governor and Company of Merchants of London, Trading to the East-Indies; to Sir Thomas Gratham, Kt. Commander of the Ship Charles the Second.

‘ THE King's most Excellent Majesty ‘having, by his Royal Charter ‘bearing Date the 3d. of *April*, 1661. in ‘the Thirteenth Year of His Majesty's ‘Reign, granted unto us the Entire Trade ‘of the *East-Indies*, and declar'd, that the ‘Ports, Cities, Towns and Places thereof, ‘shall not be traded unto, visited, frequented, ‘or haunted by any other of ‘His Majesty's Subjects, without our Licence; ‘upon Pain of Forfeiture of Ship, ‘Goods, and Imprisonment

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during His 'Majesty's Pleasure. And that if we conceive 'it necessary, we may send either 'Ships of War, Men, or Ammunition into 'any of our Factories, or other Places 'of Trade, for the Security and Defence 'of the fame: and to chuse Commanders 'and 32 'and Officers over them; and to give them 'Power and Authority, by Commission 'under our Common Seal, or otherwise; 'To continue, and make Peace, or War, 'with any Prince or People, that are not 'Christians, in any Places of our Trade, 'as shall be most for our Advantage and 'Benefit. And also to Right and Recompence 'our selves upon the Goods, Estate, 'or People of those Parts, by whom we 'shall sustain any Injury, Loss, or Damage; 'or upon any other People whatsoever, 'that shall any way interrupt, 'wrong, or injure us in our said Trade. 'And that we may seize the Persons of 'such *English*, or others of His Majesty's 'Subjects, in the said *East-Indies*, which 'shall Sail in any *Indian*, or *English* Vessel, 'or inhabit in those Parts without 'our Licence, and send them to *England*. '

'Now We the said Governor and Company 'having an undoubted Right by 'ancient Stipulation with the King of ' *Persia*, that we shall have for ever Half 'the Customs of his Port of *Gombroone*; 'and that our Agent shall have Session in 'his *Divan*, or Council; and that an Officer 'ficer 33 'of ours shall always be permitted 'to Sit in his *Bundar*, or Custom-House, 'to Collect Half the Customs of his said 'Port of *Gombroone*. Which Privilege 'was stipulated, and granted to our Company 'formerly, in Consideration of the ' *English* Blood and Treasure, spent in Assisting 'his Predecessors, Kings of *Persia*, 'in Taking the Island *Ormus* from the ' *Portugueze*, which in those Times depriv'd 'his Empire of all Trade.

'And whereas the said King of *Persia*, 'or his Ministers, have for many Years 'last past depriv'd us of our Ancient Privileges 'before recited, and have put off 'our Agents with the Payment only of 'One Thousand Tomands yearly, instead 'of 40000 Tomands, which our Moiety 'of the Customs of *Gombroone* amounts 'unto: Upon which a Debt of above 'One Hundred Fifty Thousand Tomands 'has accru'd to us; which we have often 'without Effect demanded of Him, the 'said King, and his Ministers:

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'We do therefore here, by Virtue of 'the Authority granted unto Us by His 'Majesty, our Sovereign Lord the King, 'as E 34 'as aforesaid, empower and authorize you 'to invade, and make War upon the said 'King of *Persia*, and his Subjects, by Sea, 'and by Land, as you shall see Cause; 'and to seize and take any of the Ships, 'or Goods, properly belonging to the said 'King of *Persia*, or any of his Subjects; 'and that you deliver the same to our 'Governor and Council at *Bombay*, for 'our Use; together with all the Invoices, 'Books, and Bills of Loading, and Papers, 'you shall find on Board any Ship 'belonging to the said King of *Persia*, or 'any of his Subjects.

'But you are in no wife to offer any 'Violence to any of the Goods, Persons, 'or Estates of any of the King of *Indostan* 's 'Subjects, or any other Prince or 'State in *India*, in Amity with His Majesty 'and Us. And if you shall find 'Goods belonging to the Subjects of the 'King of *Persia*, on Board any *India* Ship, 'or Junk, belonging to any King, or 'Prince in Amity with His Majesty, and 'this Company, as aforesaid; you shall 'only take out those Numerical Goods, 'which do belong to the Subjects of the 'King of *Persia*: And shall also duly pay 'unto 35 'unto the Captain, or Commander of 'such *Indian* Ship, or Vessel in Amity, 'as aforesaid, the just Freight condition'd 'to be paid, if those Goods had been duly 'landed in *Persia*, according to Bills of 'Loading.

'But because the End of all War is 'Peace, we would have you (after you 'have taken near what you think may 'make us Satisfction) to give Notice to 'the King of *Persia* 's Governor at *Gombroone*, 'That if he will pay you down 'Fifty Thousand Tomands presently, you 'have Power to discharge the King of ' *Persia* of all Arrears of Customs due to 'the Company. And that you will deliver 'all that you have taken, truly and 'faithfully, to the Respective Owners, or 'to the Governor for their Use; the Governor 'engaging to you, that for the future 'He, and his Successors, shall duly 'pay the Company Ten Thousand Tomands 'yearly, in full of their growing . Custom of *Gombroone*.

'And you may promise on our Parts, 'that we will send yearly a Ship of such 'Force as yours, or Two of Half the E 2 'Force 36 'Force, to Guard and Defend the *Persian* 'Ports,

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against the Insolences and Affronts 'of the *Portugueze*. And whatsoever 'you shall receive on this Account 'in Money, you are to pay unto our President 'and Council at *Surat*, for the Company's 'Use.

'Tho' We have begun these Instructions 'to you, with and concerning your ' *Persia* Voyage, which was first in our 'Intention; yet our Affairs having much 'alter'd since that Intent, You are in the 'first place, and with the first fair Wind, 'after your Arrival in the *Downs*, to Sail 'to our Island St. *Helena*; and there to 'deliver to our Governor and Council, all 'Soldiers, and other Things shipp'd on 'Board you for that Place: And during 'your Stay there, you are to be Second 'of our Council upon that Island; and, 'so far as in you lies, to further the Execution 'and Performance of all such Orders, 'as we have given our said Governor 'and Council, for the better Government 'and Regulation of our People and 'Interest there. 'Being

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'Being dispatch'd from thence in as 'short a Time as possibly you can; you 'are immediately to Sail for *Pepper-Bay*, 'within the Streights of *Sanda*, near *Bantam*; 'first Standing into a Small Bay at 'the *South* Side of the *West* End of *Java*. 'In one of which Places, you will 'meet with some of our Ships, or Intelligences 'from them, now bound out for ' *Bantam*, under the Command of Sir ' *John Wetwang*, or of Captain *John Nicholson*; 'You agreeing in Writing, before 'you go, by what Signs you may 'know any of our Ships at a Distance, 'belonging to either of those Fleets.

'As soon as you meet with each of our 'said Fleets, if Sir *John Wetwang* be 'present, you are to Command as Vice-Admiral; 'if He be absent, as Admiral 'of our said Fleet; and to follow such 'Orders, jointly or severally, as we have 'given to our Agent *English*, or Council, 'or shall hereafter give to our Admiral, 'Sir *John Wetwang*, and his Council 'of War. 'After

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'After your Dispatch from *Bantam*, 'you are to proceed upon your first intended ' *Persia* Voyage, with one of our 'Sloops in your Company; if it shall be 'so thought convenient at a Council of 'War.

'And in the whole Progress of your 'Voyage, at all Places, you are to put 'those Powers intrusted to Us by His 'Majesty's Charter, recited before in this 'Commission, into effectual Execution, 'with your best Skill and Discretion, against 'Interlopers, and all others, that 'shall violate His Majesty's Just 'Authority.

'And whatsoever you shall seize or take 'by Virtue of this, or any other Comission 'deriv'd from His Majesty, at St. ' *Helena*, you are to deliver to our Governor 'and Council there; and in other 'Places, to our Governor and Council at ' *Bombay*; taking at each Place their respective 'Receipts, for the Particulars of 'what you deliver them; for the Use, 'One Half of His Majesty, the other Half 'for our selves. Except only what you 'shall 39 'shall take from the King of *Persia*, or his 'Subjects, which only and properly belong 'to the Company.

'God sending you to *Bombay* or *Surat*, 'after your *Persia* Voyage, you are to 'leave all our Soldiers at *Bombay*, for a 'Supply to our Garison there; and to follow 'at *Surat* all such further Orders, as 'you shall receive from our President and 'Council, for your Loading and Voyage 'Home to *England*, according to your 'Charter-Party. Given under our Common 'Seal, the Seven and twentieth Day 'of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1683.

Seal'd with the Company's Seal, in the Presence of

E. Portmans.

Richard Harris. These

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These several Orders, by the Assistance of God, he executed, to the great Satisfaction of the *East-India* Company; and pursu'd their Instructions relating to *Persia* to that

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Advantage, that he procur'd Satisfaction for all the Injuries done the Company from the King of *Persia*; and receiv'd at Two several Payments from the Agent of that Prince, about Four Hundred Thousand Tomands, for the Company's Use. He renew'd also the Ancient Privileges granted to the Company, with other extraordinary Liberties of Traffick.

Besides this, he took Possession of *Hippons*, alias *Princes-Isle*, in the Name of His Majesty, for the Service of the Company. And when he had taken it, he gave it the Name of *Carolus Secundus* Isle, and fix'd the King's Standard there. It was inhabited by a People, that depended upon those of *Java*.

When he had finish'd the Affairs wherein he was engag'd in those Parts, he Sail'd to *Muscat* in *Arabia Felix*; where also he narrowly escap'd with his Life, upon this 41 this Occasion. In the Evening, coming from that City, and taking his Barge to go on Board his Ship; a Centinel, from the Shore, fir'd a Shot, which pass'd betwixt him and his Coxon. Upon this, he wav'd his Sword in a threatenng manner at him. Of which he was altogether regardless, and fir'd again; but the Bullet graz'd upon the Water, and was spent before it reach'd the Boat. The next Morning, he was fully resolv'd upon Receiving some Satisfaction for the Affront; tho' it was pretended, that the Custom of the Place allow'd no Boat to go off, after such a Time in the Evening. However, this was not satisfactory to his Resentment; and therefore, he order'd his Surgeon to carry the following Letter to the Governor.

SIR,

' GO on Shore, and pray Mr. *Stephens* 'to go with you to the Governor, 'to interpret to him what is here 'underwritten. F 'Let

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'Let him know, that I sent you to demand 'Satisfaction, for the Great Affront 'which was given yesterday in the Evening, 'to the King my Master, before it 'was dark:

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'First, By being fir'd at, when the 'King of *England*' s Flag was flying in 'the Boat; which is a Breach of the 'Peace.

'Next, For wounding One of my 'Men in his Arm; which may endanger 'his Life; and for being in Danger 'of my Life my self.

'And all this was done, without Calling, 'or making a Noise; a Thing unusual 'in any Garrison or Fort in the 'World, and contrary to the Law of 'Arms; and can aim at nothing but private 'Murther.

'I therefore declare, I will never set 'my Foot on Shore in Peace, without 'they send me on Board the pretended 'Centinel, to punish according to his Desert. 'sert. 43 'Or that the Governor will be 'pleas'd to order him publick Punishment, 'at the Place where the Boat came on 'Shore, and in the Sight of all *Englishmen* 'here.

'If he refuses, let him know from me, 'that if I meet their whole Fleet at Sea, 'or Part of them, I shall give Satisfaction 'to my self by them.

'The *Dutch* told me, when they were 'here, they went and came all Hours of 'the Night, as they pleas'd.

'Let him know, I am an *Englishman*; 'and value my self in this One Ship, as 'much as if 20 Sail of *Dutch* were here; 'and expect to receive as much Privilege 'and Kindness. But if they show their 'Kindness to the *Dutch* for Fear; I expect 'they should do the same to the *English* 'for Love.

'This is not the First, Second, or Third 'time they have abus'd the *English*, who 'always give Respect to Strangers. I am 'a Friend, or otherwise, as they please,

THO. GRANTHAM. F 2 This

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This Message put the Governor into such Confusion, that he immediately summon'd his Council, to advise what Method was most proper for putting a Period to this Disturbance. They resolv'd therefore to come on Board him, and to heal the Disgust that he had taken, by a very significant *Piscash*, or Present. But besides this, he insisted upon the Liberty to be granted to all the *English*, of Passing to and fro in their Boats, at what time they pleas'd. And this they submitted to likewise under their Hands and Seals: Which Indulgence he deliver'd afterwards to the *English* General.

For they knew very well, that his Ship was of that Force, that she was able both to annoy their Fort, and burn their Vessels in the Harbour; and this render'd them so very tractable and obsequious to his Demands.

When he arriv'd at *Bombay*, which was on the Third of *November*, 1684. he was inform'd, that one *Richard Keigwin* had, the Year before his Arrival, usurp'd the Government, imprison'd the Governor, Mr. *Charles Ward*, and broke in upon the Charter 45 Charter of the *East-India* Company; granting Liberty of Trade to all the Parts of *India*, *Arabia*, and *Persia*; and granted Passes to the Ships Trading in those Parts; a Copy of one of which is this: VIZ.

VIVAT REX.

To all Kings, Princes and Governors of Countries, Commanders of Ships, or Others, the well-affected Friends of the most Potent King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

' CHARLES the *Second*, by the Grace 'of God, of England, &c. doth, 'by His Honourable Governor, *Richard* ' *Keigwin*, Esq; grant and give Free Liberty 'of Trade, to all his Subjects belonging 'to the Port and Island of *Bombay*; 'and to Navigate their Ships to all 'Ports and Parts of *India*, *Persia*, and *Arabia*, '&c. 'There-,

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‘Therefore, Captain *Henry Gary*, Merchant, ‘and Freeholder of *Bombay*, Owner ‘of the Good Ship *Ruparrel*, whereof ‘goes *Pedro Domell* Commander; has this ‘Pass in His Majesty's Name, from his ‘said Honourable Governor.

‘That all Kings, Princes, and Governors ‘of Dominions, Countries and Provinces, ‘and Ports, give the said Ship, ‘Commanders and Merchants, free and ‘friendly Permission, to have free Ingress ‘and Egress, in and out of their Dominions, ‘Countries and Ports, as they are ‘His Majesty of *Great-Britain* 's Subjects; ‘receiving them kindly and courteously, ‘upon Payment of the Lawful and Usual ‘Customs, and other Duties of the Ports, ‘this Ship may touch at; and granting ‘the said Commanders and Merchants ‘thereof, to have all Right of Navigation, ‘Traffick and Commerce. Which ‘Courteous Civilities will be most acceptable ‘to His most Serene Majesty of *Great-Britain*, ‘and always thankfully acknowledg'd ‘by his Subjects. ‘That

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‘That all Ships, Vessels or Boats, belonging ‘to any Kings or Princes, His Majesty's ‘Royal Friends, this Ship shall at ‘any Time or Place meet with, suffer her ‘to pass without Seizure, Molestation, or ‘Trouble, not offering any Abuse or Incivility ‘to the said Ship, Goods, or Persons ‘on Board; but aid and assist her in ‘all Cases of Want, Hazard, or Danger. ‘Which Friendly Usage from Commanders ‘of such Ships, Vessels or Boats, will ‘demonstrate their well-affected Amity to ‘His Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and engage ‘his Subjects to a perpetual Conservation ‘of the same with them.

‘These are requested and desir'd from ‘all Kings, Princes and Governors, and ‘Commanders of Ships, during the Term ‘of this Pass, which is for One whole ‘Year, commencing from *January* the 1st, ‘One Thousand Six Hundred Eighty and ‘Three. Given under my Hand and Seal, ‘with His Majesty's Union-Seal, at His ‘Majesty's Fort of *Bombay*, *Jan. 1. 1683*¼.

Richard Keigwin.

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J. Thorburn, Secretary. Thus

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Thus, under the Specious Pretence of Loyalty, the pretended Governor, and his Adherents, skreen'd the most Execrable Villany, disguiz'd their detestable Rebellion, under the Name of Duty and Obedience, and traiterously made use of His Majesty's Authority, to patronize their Revolt and Usurpation.

And therefore, he fairly represented to them, not only the Heinous Proceedings they had engag'd in, and the desperate Folly they had committed, but the direful and fatal Consequences that would attend all such unlawful and destructive Attempts. This Representation startl'd them into a Pannick Distrust of their unhappy Condition, and put them into such an amazing Fear, as made them dread the same Fate that several of them had undergone.

For the Governor, Mr. *Ward*, was inclin'd to prosecute them with Severity, only he interpos'd with him by Mildness and gentle Perswasions, rather to propose a Pardon to them, upon their Laying down their Arms, and returning to their Obedience. He

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He also engag'd his Interest and Application, for Procuring them a Pardon from the King, and the Company.

Upon this, they drew up several Articles relating to their full and absolute Pardon, and a Freedom from all Law-Suits and Molestations, upon the Account of their preceding Mutiny and Disturbance.

These Articles he willingly sign'd, and afterwards took Possession of the Fort and Castle of *Bombay*, *November* the 20th. 1684. And then muster'd all the Officers and Soldiers in his own Name.

For he was empower'd by the Pressident and Council of *Surat*, to treat with the Mutineers, and make what Amicable Agreement and Conclusion with them he was able.

He was forc'd to continue the Government upon himself for Ten Weeks, till Mr. *Charles Zinzan* arriv'd from *Surat*, from whence he was sent by the General to succeed him.

The Occasion of this Rebellion, which he has given an Account of, was this. Mr. *Boucher*, who had been employ'd by the Company, was turn'd out of their Service; and living at *Surat*, made his G House 50 House a Receptacle for the Interlopers, who found him very serviceable to their Occasions and Necessities.

At the fame time also, one Mr. *Petit* was turn'd out of his Employment under the Company; and being both of them therefore disaffected to the Company's Affairs, encourag'd this Disobedience in *Keigwin* and his Followers, and animated their Defection.

This *Petit* bought a Ship at *Bombay*, and fitted her out, under the Protection of the Rebels. But as he was Sailing to visit *Boucher* at *Surat*, the *Sanganians* met with him near the High Land of St. *John* 's, and wounded him so dangerously, that he afterwards dy'd, and his Ship was blown up, and all her Lading destroy'd.

The Day before this Action happen'd, Sir *Thomas* was Sailing from *Surat*, in order to reduce *Bombay*. Which as soon as, by the good Providence of God, he did, and had taken Possession of it, he found mounted on the Fort 114 Pieces of Cannon, and in it 600 Barrels of Powder, with all other Things necessary for a long Defence, and 500 Officers and Soldiers in Pay. *Keig* - I

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Keigwin, who was more sensible of his Danger than the rest, he prevail'd upon sooner to surrender himself, and also to deliver him 12 Bags of Gold, which they had taken out of the Ship *Return*, and which he put on Board his own.

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While *Keigwin* and He were making Proposals to the rest, they hiss'd at them, and with loud Exclamations, cry'd, *No Governor, but Keigwin; and if he will not hold, we will confirm another.* And had not the Good Providence of God prevented his Destruction, he had fallen very cowardly murther'd by the Hands of one *Harwood*, a Soldier. For this Fellow, in the Crowd, presented a Pistol loaden with a Brace of Bullets to his Back; which Captain *Henry Fletcher* seeing, he took hold of it, and diverted the malicious, fatal Stroke.

To secure to Captain *Keigwin*, and the rest of the Seditious, an Exemption from the Punishment they justly deserv'd, Sir *Thomas* willingly yielded, and surrender'd himself Hostage to them, till such Time as Sir *John Child*, who was then at *Surat*, and General of *India*, should sign, ratify, and confirm the Pardon which was propos'd to them. Which accordingly was done in a little time afterwards, to the great Satisfaction of the Criminals.

About this Time, there was an *English* Ship seiz'd and taken by the *Portugueze*, and carried into *Bassene*, an Island not far distant from *Bombay*. Which, as soon as he heard of, he sent this following Letter to the Captain-General of the *Portugueze* for the *North*.

Bombay-Fort, Nov. 24. 1684.

SIR,

I Understand by a Letter receiv'd from Bassene, that you, or some of your Ships, have seiz'd and taken a Ship belonging to my Master the King of England's Subjects, living at Maderas. Which Ship I left at Muscat, with Directions to Sail after me to Bombay, or Surat. I much wonder how you dare do such ill Things, and likewise give so great an Affront to His most Sacred Majesty, my King. Sir, If you do not forthwith, upon Sight hereof, clear and discharge the said Ship, making full Satisfaction for all Damages the Owners and Commanders have sustain'd by you; Know, that I will come, and fetch Her out of your Harbour, and perhaps shake Hands with you at Salset, which of Right belongs to my

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Master, who is King of these Seas, and whose Right I am in Duty bound to maintain in these Parts. So expecting a ready and friendly Compliance, or else you must take what will follow; because I know very well your Readiness to abuse and murder Englishmen. This from your Friend, if I find Cause, and whom you may oblige,

THO. GRANTHAM.

These Threats had so good an Effect upon the General, that they aw'd him into Justice and Civility, and forc'd him to quit his ill-gotten Prize.

Having thus manag'd the great Trust repos'd in him by the Honourable *East-India* Company, with that Fidelity and Care that became his Charge and Station, he took his Leave of *India*, and Sail'd back again for *England*. Where,

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Where, in a little time after his Return, his most Gracious Sovereign, the Late King *James* II. presented him with a Valuable Gold Chain and Medal, in Consideration of those Momentous Affairs, that he had manag'd abroad with such remarkable Success. And also he receiv'd, upon the same Account, a Noble Gratuity from the Honourable *East-India* Company.

For Great Minds are never unmindful of Great Services; but the more you endeavour to oblige them, the more you provoke them to out-do, even the most Meritorious Performances, by a Liberal Compensation.

After the Departure of King *James* for *France*, and the Peaceable Settlement of King *William* and His Royal Consort in *England*, he was sworn One of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber; and was appointed by the Earl of *Dorset*, then Lord Chamberlain, to attend in that Quality at the Coronation; and receiv'd this Order for that Purpose. *April*

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April the 6th. 1689.

SIR,

HIS Majesty having appointed You to be One of His most Honourable Privy-Chamber in Ordinary, You are, by the Duty of your Place, particularly oblig'd to attend on His Royal Person, at his Coronation; which is to be on the Eleventh Day of April instant, at Westminster. You are therefore hereby requir'd to give your Attendance at that time, to go in the Proceedings, according to your Place and Quality. Thus I rest,

Your Affectionate Friend to Serve You, DORSET.

To Sir Thomas Grantham. Towards

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Towards the Conclusion of this same Year, he was also admitted and sworn into the Station of Esquire of the Body to His Majesty K. *William*, according to the Tenor of these Words:

‘ These are to Certify whom it may ‘concern, That by Virtue of a ‘Warrant to me directed, from the Right ‘Honourable CHARLES Earl of *Dorset* ‘and *Middlesex*, Lord Chamberlain ‘of His Majesty’s Houshold; I have sworn ‘and admitted Sir *Thomas Grantham*, Kt. ‘into the Place and Quality of Esquire ‘of the Body to His Majesty’s Royal Person ‘in Ordinary; to have and enjoy all ‘Fees, Rights, Dues, Salaries, Profits, ‘Perquisites, and all other Advantages ‘whatsoever to that Place belonging, or ‘any ways appertaining. In witness whereof ‘I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, ‘this present 18th of *September*, A. D. ‘1689. in the First Year of Their Majesties ‘Reign.

Fleetwood Shepherd. These

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These were the Dignities he was invested with under the Government of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Glorious and Immortal Memory.

And when Her Present Majesty ascended the Throne of Her Celebrated Ancestor's, to which Her Royal Virtues, had the Kingdom been Elective, like *Poland*, would have entitl'd Her, without Descent, by a General Approbation; he was admitted by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Jersey*, then Lord Chamberlain, into the Place and Quality of One of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Chamber, the 17th of *April*, in the First Year of Her Reign. Which, if it still goes on with those progressive Marks of Glory and Renown, with which Providence has signaliz'd its Beginning, it will be as much the Admiration of future Ages, as it is the Joy and Triumph of the present. And were it not that her Government has been ruffl'd with the Disturbance of a Foreign War, and those mischievous Consequences that attend it, the Reign of Queen *ANNE* would be in other Terms the Golden Age, and H Peace 58 Peace would have vy'd with Plenty. But notwithstanding the Neighb'ring Disturber of our Peace, She has been highly instrumental in producing a very useful and pleasant Harmony out of Discord, of Confederating different Perswasions Abroad, and Uniting, as much as possible, dissonant Parties at Home, into a League of perfect Amity and Friendship.

And that the Families of such who have merited well of their King and Country, might receive some Credit and Satisfaction, from the Brave and Publick Performances of their Predecessors, and share in the Reputation of them; he has had the Privilege of an Addition made to his Paternal Coat of Arms, upon the Account of those Serviceable and Adventurous Actions that are mention'd in this History: Which I shall conclude with the Draught of a Warrant, from the Right Honourable the Lord Marshal, to *Garter* and *Clarenceux*, Kings of Arms, for making Additions to the Arms, and Alteration in the Crest, of Sir *Thomas Grantham*, Knight. 'Where-

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‘ WHEREAS Sir *Thomas Grantham*, of ‘ *Batavia-House*, within the Parish ‘of *Sonbury*, in the County of *Middlesex*, ‘Knight, One of the Gentlemen ‘in Ordinary of Her Majesty's most Honourable ‘Privy-Chamber, and Esquire for ‘the Queen's Body at Her Royal Coronation; ‘in both which Stations he likewise ‘serv'd the late King *William* and Queen ‘ *Mary*, of Glorious and Immortal Memory; ‘having also been One of the ‘Directors of *Greenwich* Hospital, from ‘its First Foundation; has humbly represented ‘unto me, That He, and his Father, ‘Mr. *Thomas Grantham*, of *Bissiter*, ‘alias *Burncester*, in *Com. Oxon.* (who ‘lost his Life at the Siege of *Oxford*, *An.* ‘1645, in the Cause of the Royal Martyr) ‘have commonly us'd these Arms; ‘viz. *Ermin a Griphon Rampant, Gules, 'beak'd and member'd, azure*; and for ‘their Crest, on a *Wreath*, a *Moor's*, or ‘ *Saracen's Head, Coup'd Proper*; which ‘were, as he conceives, the Arms born ‘by his Grandfather, Mr. *Richard Grantham*, ‘a Descendant of the Ancient Family H 2 ‘mily 60 ‘of *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*: Praying ‘me to issue my Warrant to some of ‘the Kings of Arms, for making such Additions ‘to the said Coat, and Alteration ‘in the Crest, as may most properly denote, ‘and preserve in Memory, some Netable ‘Exploits he has perform'd for his ‘Prince and Country, as well as distinguish ‘him and his Posterity, from all ‘others of that Name or Family.

‘And forasmuch as the said Sir *Thomas 'Grantham*, being Master of the Ship *Edward* ‘and *Jane* of *London*, was, by ‘Commission from Sir *William Berkley*, Kt. ‘Governor and Captain-General of *Virginia*, ‘dated the Second of *April*, 1673. ‘as One of the Ablest Commanders, constituted ‘and appointed Admiral of a Fleet ‘of Merchant-Men, consisting of 25 Sail, ‘from thence; which, in those Times of ‘Danger, occasion'd by the War with the ‘ *States-General* of the United Provinces, ‘he convey'd safe Home.

‘And making another Voyage thither ‘in the Ship *Concord*, a Vessel of 500 ‘Tons, carrying 32 Guns, and between ‘Forty 61 ‘Forty and Fifty Men; upon his Arrival ‘there, *Anno* 1676, finding the Country ‘in open Rebellion, fomented by Mr. *Nathaniel 'Bacon*, and other turbulent Spirits, ‘who had taken Arms, and not only ‘forc'd the Governor, Sir *William Berkly* ‘aforemention'd, with most of the ‘Council and Chief Inhabitants, to fly to ‘a Place

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call'd *Accomack*, on the *North* 'Side of *Cape-Henry*; but, in Contempt 'of His Majesty's Authority, burnt the 'House where the Publick Assembly and 'Courts of Justice are held, at *James-City*: 'He, the said Sir *Thomas Grantham*, 'in Pursuance of his Duty, approv'd 'himself to be a Man worthy of 'singular Esteem, for his very prudent 'Conduct; having, by means of a personal 'Acquaintance, formerly between 'him and some of the principal Officers 'among the Rebels; at the utmost Hazard 'of his Life, with exceeding great Honour 'and Fidelity, so successfully transacted 'Matters, as partly by Perswasion, 'and partly by Compulsion and Stratagem, 'to reduce that Colony to their just 'Allegiance, and entirely Resettle the Government 'on its former Basis. For which 'extra- 62 'extraordinary Service, his Sacred Majesty 'King *Charles* the Second most graciously 'bestow'd upon him, at his Return 'to *England*, a Noble Donative.

'In which said Ship, the *Concord*, Sailing 'again for *Virginia*, he was, the 25th 'of *October*, 1678, about 120 Leagues 'from the Land's-End, attack'd by *Canary* 'a *Spanish* Renegado, and Admiral of 'the King of *Algiers*, in a new Frigot 'of 48 Guns, call'd the *Rose*, carrying 'upwards of 600 Men; and defended 'himself with such undaunted Courage 'and Bravery, that altho' he had only 22 'Guns, and 50 Men, including the Passengers, 'after Two or Three Hours sharp 'Dispute, having been Thrice boarded 'by the *Barbarians*; who, enrag'd because 'they could not get the Mastery, 'fir'd him on the Quarter, and the 'Mizon-Yard being shot down, fir'd the 'Sail; which burnt very vehemently, 'and immediately set all the latter Part 'of the Ship on Fire; yet he still continued 'his Fight, keeping the Round-House 'and Cuddy, till oblig'd by the 'Heat to retire, (all that Accompanied 'him, 63 'him, being either Kill'd or Wounded,) 'and then getting down into his great 'Cabin and Steerage, Sallied out with those 'that were there; resolving rather to perish 'in the Flames, than yield: But in 'the *Interim*, the *Turk's* Fore-Sail hanging 'in the Brails over the *Concord's* Poop, and 'taking Fire, he would fain have got off; 'which the said Sir *Thomas Grantham* endeavouring 'to prevent, by fetching down 'with small Shot, as many as run up to 'cut him clear, until his Sails, Masts, 'Shrouds and Yards, were all in a Blaze, 'when cutting the Enemy loose, presently 'their Mast to the Deck went by the 'Board, with many Men

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in its Top, and 'his bloody Flag; several of the Crew 'betaking themselves to their Boats. However, 'at last, both Sides overcoming the 'Fire, and there being little or no Wind, 'Admiral *Canary*, with the Help of his 'Oars, Row'd, till he was out of Shot, 'otherwise possibly, many Christian Slaves 'might have been Releas'd. But having 'lost abundance of his Men, and the next 'Morning it proving a small Gale, he stood 'away, and left Sir *Thomas* to pursue his 'Course; whose signal Behaviour in this 'despe- 64 'desperate Engagement, justly gain'd him 'the highest Reputation and Applause: 'Insomuch, that his said Majesty, out of 'a Princely Regard to such transcendent 'Valour, gave him a Gold Chain and 'Medal of great Value. And afterwards, 'as a distinguishing Testimony of his having 'given such Proofs of his Abilities, 'Courage and Loyalty, upon these several 'Occasions, which deserv'd to receive all 'fitting Encouragement, was pleas'd, as 'a Mark of his Royal Favour to him, by 'special Mandat, under the Signet and 'Sign Manual, 3d of *March*, 168½. to 'recommend him in a most particular 'Manner, to the Governor and Company 'of *Merchants* Trading to the *East-Indies*; 'that he, and the Ship which he intended 'to Build, might be Entertain'd by them. 'Which Ship, being Built accordingly, 'Burthen 816 Tuns, carrying 64 Guns, 'and 300 Men, the said King, and his 'Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, Lord 'High Admiral, &c. attended by divers of 'the Nobility, did him the Honour to be 'present at the Lanching thereof, when 'His Majesty nam'd Her, *Charles the Second*. 'And as a farther Acknowledgment of 65 'of the said Sir *Thomas Grantham* 's Eminent 'Deserts, Knighted him on Board 'the said Ship at *Deptford*, the 18th of ' *February*, Anno 168#. After which, he 'obtain'd the *East-India* Company's Commission, 'dated the 27th of *July*, 1683; 'empowering and authorizing him to invade, 'and make War upon the King of ' *Persia*, and his Subjects, by Sea and 'Land; and to seize, and take any of the 'Ships and Goods, properly belonging to 'the said King of *Persia*, or any of his 'Subjects, in Reprizal for a Debt of 150 'Thousand Tomands, accruing to the 'Company, for a Moiety of the Customs 'of *Gombroone*, often without effect 'demanded; and which, among other Ancient 'Privileges, they had been depriv'd 'of by the said King of *Persia* 's Ministers: 'tho' it was stipulated, and granted 'to them formerly, in Consideration of 'the *English* Blood and Treasure, spent in 'Assisting his Predecessors, Kings of *Persia*, 'in

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Taking the Island *Ormus* from the ‘*Portugueze*, which in those Times depriv'd ‘the Empire of all Trade. But, ‘with Instructions, in the first place, to ‘Sail to St. *Helena*, and during his Stay I ‘there, 66 ‘there, to be Second of the Company's ‘Council upon that Island. From whence ‘he was to steer to *Pepper-Bay*, within the ‘Streights of *Sanda*, near *Bantam*; first ‘Standing into a small Bay, at the *South* ‘Side of the *West End* of *Java*.

‘In one of which Places, in meeting ‘with some of the Company's Ships, then ‘bound out for *Bantam*, under the Command ‘of Sir *John Wetwang*, or of Captain ‘*John Nicholson*; if Sir *John Wetwang* ‘was present, He, the said Sir *Thomas* ‘*Grantham* was to Command as Vice-Admiral; ‘but if absent, as Admiral of ‘the said Fleet; and thence to proceed ‘upon the *Persia* Voyage, with one of ‘their Sloops in his Company, if it should ‘be so thought convenient at a Council of ‘War, &c.

‘All which Powers and Directions he ‘so happily executed, as to acquire from ‘the King of *Persia* 's Agents, for the Company, ‘about 400 Thousand Pounds in ‘Money, at Two Payments, and full Restitution ‘of their Ancient Rights, with ‘other Advantages of Commerce. ‘And

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‘And moreover, took Possession in the ‘King's Name, on their Behalf, of *Hippons*, ‘alias *Princes-Isle*, inhabited by a ‘People dependant on *Java*; giving it ‘the Name of *Carolus Secundus* Isle.

‘Nor was he less Successful in Serving ‘the Company, on his Arriving at *Bombay*. ‘For, Coming to an Anchor in the ‘Bay, *November* the 3d, 1684, and receiving ‘Intelligence, that a Revolution ‘had been made the 27th of *December*, ‘the Year preceding, by one *Richard* ‘*Keigwin*, and his Abettors; who, usurping ‘the Government, imprison'd Mr. ‘*Charles Ward*, their Governor, there; ‘and granted free Liberty of Trade to ‘all His Majesty's Subjects belonging to ‘that Port and Island, and to Navigate ‘their Ships to all Parts and Ports of *India*, ‘*Persia*, and *Arabia*, &c. with all ‘Right of Navigation, Traffick, and Commerce;

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‘contrary to the Royal Charter of ‘the King's most Excellent Majesty, bearing ‘Date the 3d of *April* 1661, & 13. ‘ *Regni sui*, appropriating to the Company ‘the entire Trade of the *East-Indies*, and I 2 ‘decla- 68 ‘declaring, that the Ports, Cities, Towns ‘and Places thereof, should not be traded ‘unto, visited, frequented, or haunted ‘by any of His Majesty's Subjects, ‘without their Licence, &c. He, the ‘said Sir *Thomas Grantham*, lay by, till ‘he secur'd, and cut off Twenty two of ‘their Ships and Vessels, laded with Provisions ‘and Merchandize; and then ‘Landing the 20th of *November*, with ‘250 Men, in the Night, surpriz'd the ‘Castle and Fort, which had 114 Pieces ‘of Cannon mounted, making himself ‘Master thereof. Whereupon he reliev'd ‘the aforesaid Mr. *Ward* from his Confinement, ‘retriev'd to the Value of 12 Thousand ‘Pounds of the Company's Treasure, ‘that had been treacherously seiz'd in the ‘Ship *Return*, and without Effusion of ‘Blood, reclaim'd both Soldiers and Inhabitants ‘to their due Obedience, by the ‘seasonable Offer of Indemnity, and a ‘general Pardon; which he afterwards ‘procur'd to be ratified, confirm'd, and ‘sign'd on Board the *Charles the Second*, ‘at the River's Mouth of *Surat* the 2d of ‘ *February*, 168#, by the Honourable ‘ *John Child*, since created Baronet, President ‘of *India*, &c. ‘And 69

‘And the said Sir *Thomas Grantham* ‘having, while he stay'd in the said Port of ‘ *Bombay*, exercis'd the Office of Governor ‘of the Castle, Fort, and Island, with ‘much Prudence and Integrity, render'd ‘it up to the Person, whom the aforesaid ‘President, and Council of the *Indies* did ‘nominate to that Command.

‘And upon his Coming Home, receiv'd ‘of the Gift of his most Gracious Sovereign ‘and Master, the late King *James* ‘the Ild, a very Valuable Gold Chain and ‘Medal, as an Evidence of his Favourable ‘Acceptance of this Remarkable Service; ‘besides a considerable Present from the ‘Honourable *East-India* Company, out ‘of their Grateful Sense of his having so ‘faithfully and effectually discharg'd the ‘several important Trusts, committed by ‘them to his Management.

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'I HENRY, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, '&c. One of the Lords of Her Majesty's 'most Honourable Privy Council, 'and Deputy (with the Royal Approbation) 'to his Grace, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, 'Earl Marshal, and Hereditary 'Marshal of *England*, seriously weighing 'the 70 'the Premises, do hereby therefore order 'and appoint you to make such Additions 'to the said Coat, and Alteration in the 'Crest of the said Sir *Thomas Grantham*, 'Knight, as may fitly perpetuate his Merit, 'and (after my Approbation) to assign 'the same in usual Form to him, and 'his Posterity, to distinguish them accordingly. 'Requiring you to take Care 'that my said Approbation, together with 'these Presents, and the Instrument and 'Pattent for such Additions and Alterations, 'be enter'd by the Register in the 'College of Arms. For all which this 'shall be your sufficient Warrant. Given 'under my Hand and Seal, the Day 'of in the Tenth Year of the 'Reign of our Sovereign Lady *Anne*, by 'the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, '*France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of 'the Faith, &c. *Annoq; Domini*, 1711.

To Sir Henry St. George, Kt. Garter, Principal King of Arms; and John Vanbrugh, Esq; Clarenceux, King of Arms. I do 2 I do

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I Do hereby upon Oath attest, that the Facts herein contain'd, relating to my Self, are true; And that the other Matters, 'here represented, are agreeable to the Informations, given by my Mother, and Others.

Tho. Grantham.

Jurat. 10. Julij 1711. coram me, Jo. Meller.

FINIS.